

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **SEP 27 1985**

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Tower House; "Soo-Yeh-Choo-Pus"

AND/OR COMMON

Tower House Archeological District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

n/a

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

California

☒

VICINITY OF

CODE

06

COUNTY

Shasta

CODE

089

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
☒ DISTRICT	☒ PUBLIC	☒ OCCUPIED	☒ AGRICULTURE
☒ BUILDING(S)	☒ PRIVATE	☒ UNOCCUPIED	☒ MUSEUM
☒ STRUCTURE	☒ BOTH	☒ WORK IN PROGRESS	☒ COMMERCIAL
☒ SITE	☒ PUBLIC ACQUISITION	☒ ACCESSIBLE	☒ EDUCATIONAL
☒ OBJECT	☒ IN PROCESS	☒ YES: RESTRICTED	☒ ENTERTAINMENT
	☒ BEING CONSIDERED	☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED	☒ GOVERNMENT
		☒ NO	☒ INDUSTRIAL
			☒ MILITARY
			☒ OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Western Region

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Ave.

California 94102

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.Division of Lands
National Park Service, Western Region

STREET & NUMBER 450 Golden Gate Ave.

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco,

California STATE 94102

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

State of California: Office of Historic Preservation, Information Center

DATE

1985

FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Information Center, California State University

CITY, TOWN

Chico

STATE

California

7 DESCRIPTION

~~N/A~~ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

CONDITION
~~N/A~~ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
~~N/A~~ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
~~N/A~~ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE
☒ ORIGINAL SITE
~~N/A~~ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

The Tower House Archeological District is located within the [REDACTED] a multi-agency administered public use area, north-central California. The locality is at a [REDACTED]. This District is composed of ten prehistoric archeological sites and 19th and 20th Century historical archeological resources [REDACTED] and includes both riparian and timbered environments. Prehistoric sites include villages and campsites, dating mostly post 700 AD, although one site contains earlier components. Historic archeological resources are drylaid stone walls, artifact and refuse deposits.

Discussion

Until recently, time depth of human occupancy of the Northern Sacramento River Valley and nearby foothill zones was believed to be only that of the historic Wintu peoples and their immediate prehistoric ancestors. However, recent excavations by Shasta College at SHA-475, 25 miles northeast of Redding, California, have yielded thousands of artifacts and C14 dates indicating an occupation 6,000 years ago. Excavations by Baker in 1983 at SHA-192 within this District also indicate an occupation as much as 3,000-5,000 years ago. Thus, initial occupation by native peoples in the Valley and surrounding mountainous terrain, such as the Tower House area, may be roughly contemporaneous. The prehistoric sites in the District are assumed to have been active habitation deposits of midden soils, discarded technological items, fire-cracked rock, flora and fauna evidence, features indicating shelters, and perhaps human burials. Historic archeological resources were once foundation walls for buildings now gone and formerly active refuse dumps and surface scatters. From the mid-19th Century to present, these archeological resources have been impacted by natural erosion and alluviation, road construction, agricultural practices such as hay production and grazing, and utilities installation. However, collectively and separately, these impacts have not rendered these resources valueless for research, interpretation, and conservation management. A wide range of artifacts have been recovered from visible midden deposits at SHA-192 particularly; lithic debitage, projectile points, drills, choppers, scrapers, hammer stones, grinding implements, beads, and faunal remains as well as a range of historic artifacts. Soil characteristics are such that shell, fiber materials, human and animal bone, and wooden artifacts are poorly or not preserved.

These ten aboriginal sites are believed to represent a broad spectrum of native cultural practices and patterns such as settlement, subsistence, and material culture, both diachronologically and synchronically, in a localized riparian/foothill environment. Although no C14 or other absolute dating methods can provide age determinations due to lack of datable samples, obsidian hydration analyses of 47 projectile from SHA-192 have yielded a temporal range of ca. 1300 BC to 600 AD, that period labelled Late Archaic throughout California. Also from SHA-192, artifact typological comparison indicate an initial occupation may have begun much earlier than the Late Archaic, perhaps 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. However, more complete comparisons between this

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group of ten sites would relate primarily to the later 'Shasta Complex', an archeologically defined cultural tradition ancestral to the historic Wintu.

The historic archeological resources are attributable to the occupancy by Levi Tower and his family and the subsequent longer occupation by Charles Camden, his family and heirs which continued to the 1940s. Stone wall foundations in SHA-479 relate to a mid-19th Century barn of the Tower House complex while historic artifacts and materials found in the upper levels of SHA-192 are mostly of the Camden period. Historic archeological resources are small items in fragmentary condition such as fragments of window and bottle glass, china and crockery, hardware and other metal objects, and 'trade beads' of glass.

Natural Resources

The prehistoric and historic sites are situated within dense riparian vegetation ecotones of three creeks with a typical chaparral association of scrub oak, manzanita, chamisa, digger pine, and ceanothus. Present fauna are black-tailed deer, russian boar, black bear, squirrels, rodents and migratory birds; salmon and elk were also present in aboriginal times. These natural resources, plus water supplies, copper, zinc, pyrite, gold and silver ores provided non-aboriginal historic inhabitants with exploitable economic and subsistence resources in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Introduced fruit trees, flowering bushes, and other historic plantings are present.

Ethnographic Context:

The Wintu lifeway was adversely disrupted by the development of gold mining in the Tower House and nearby French Gulch mining districts, beginning in the mid-19th Century. Ethnographic studies of Wintu life were accomplished about 1940 and in the late 1960s (LaPena 1978). Family groups and individuals reside in the local area as descendants of Wintu villages such as Soo-Yeh-Choo-Pus, recorded as SHA-192. Re-occupancy at one site (SHA-195) occurred in the early 20th Century.

Contributory National Register Properties:

The ⁸standing historic buildings, irrigation system, ²historic burials with headstones, toll road and bridge supports, mine portal buildings and stamp mill are described in the Tower House Historical District, entered on the National Register, July 1973. Its boundaries encompass a larger area than the Archeological District. Since the occupants of the former Tower House and its outbuildings as well as the function of the Levi Tower property is deemed associated with the historical archeological resources known from sites SHA-192 and 479, the physical evidence of the Tower occupancy is considered contributory to the District, especially some refuse materials and the stone barn foundation in SHA-479. Seven standing buildings of the Camden occupancy are also considered contributory since the inhabitants are believed to have contributed those historical archeological materials known for the upper levels of SHA-192. Although a gold mine was present in the 1880s, the mine portal and stamp mill are relatively recent and not directly contributory to archeological resources.

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Non-Contributory Elements:

[REDACTED] overhead telephone and electrical lines and poles are non-contributory to this District.

Previous Archeological Work:

During Treganza's survey of [REDACTED] 35 sites were located, five of which were recorded within the Tower House locality. In 1969, Johnson relocated all of Treganza's sites and found five more, all of which were revisited by California Department of Transportation Archeologist Don Manuel in 1977. In 1976, Johnson accomplished test excavations at SHA-192 to assess impacts of a proposed septic tank and leach line system for an NPS temporary mobile home. In 1977, NPS Regional Archeologist Roger Kelly visited the locality to evaluate historical archeological resources presumed to exist near historic buildings and foundations. In the summer of 1983, Archeological Consultants, Oakland, California performed contracted investigations at six sites of the District, SHA-192 through 196, and SHA-479. Five sites were re-recorded and test excavations were undertaken at SHA-192 to evaluate in detail this site and mitigate effects of utilities installation. In 1985, NPS Archeologist Ann Smith conducted limited test augering along the [REDACTED] boundary to assess the presence or absence of archeological materials. Results of these projects are mentioned under appropriate sites in the following sections.

Descriptions of Sites:

SHA-192

[REDACTED] this major village site measures about 150x80 meters and was the location for the historic Tower and Camden Houses. Recorded initially by Treganza in 1958, [REDACTED] probably separated this site from [REDACTED]. Recent placement [REDACTED] have contributed to the historic land use impacts. In 1976, excavations by California State University, Chico, yielded 3,200 artifacts from 5.4 cubic meters of midden (Johnson 1976). The cultural deposit in the northwest portions of the site ranged from 40 to 100 cms. in depth. About 700 historic artifacts were recovered but most were fragmentary nails, bottle glass, and ceramics, but only from the upper 20 cm. level.

The 1983 excavation work focused on the evaluation of the entire site in terms of depth and horizontal extent, internal deposits characteristics, and the potential effects of utilities installation for Camden House stabilization (Baker 1984). Two shallow units were placed near pier and post foundations of two outbuildings to determine lack of significant archeological materials in these locations. Historic trash deposits on the [REDACTED] near Camden House were examined. Thirteen excavation units were

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used to determine the depth of cultural deposit of SHA-192 and the horizontal extent of the site immediately northwest of the Camden House. Units included both 1x1 meter and 1x2 meter pits, most of which reached depths ranging from 90 to 200 cms. The deepest part of the site was in front of and northeast of the historic structure and was the least disturbed by modern activities.

Although SHA-192 was previously believed to date to the late prehistoric Shasta Complex, representing the ethnographic Wintu people, excavations determined that the site contained much older materials. Typological comparisons of artifacts and obsidian hydration analysis indicated that the eventhough the Wintu/Shasta Complex occupation was probably post 1600 AD, most of the cultural deposit was pre-Shasta Complex. Habitation may have begun as early as 3000 BC and was sporadic, then seasonal, finally permanent or semi-permanent. The earliest inhabitants pursued a seasonal subsistence round emphasizing hard seed exploitation and hunting. Over time, these economic pursuits continued, but acorn technology was also introduced, but perhaps as a subsidiary resource at first.

Artifacts recovered included manos, metates, pestles, incised stones, stone beads, cobble tools, and various chipped stone implements. Obsidian was the overwhelmingly predominant lithic material for chipped stone tools. Of the chipped stone artifacts, projectile points were the most useful for typological and chronological comparison; 121 points and 91 point fragments were recovered. About thirty percent of the obsidian was sourced to Medicine Lake Highlands, a long-used and popular material in prehistoric lithic assemblages. About 60 percent of SHA-192 obsidian was sourced to the Tuscan Formation of Shasta County, particularly on the eastern sides of the upper Sacramento River Valley, near Redding and Red Bluff. Aboriginal occupation of the site occurred into at least the proto-historic time as evidenced by five glass trade beads and worked glass artifact. Wintu occupation most probably was disrupted by the Gold Rush occupation of the general area by Euro-American miners. The site is identified by ethnographic data as 'Soo-yeh-choo-pus' which had been abandoned by the Wintu by choice or force by 1848.

Along the [redacted] of the present Camden House [redacted] a sheet disposal trash deposit has been studied. Although mixed materials of 19th and 20th Century manufacture are visible, the area is masked by vegetation and has been altered by natural erosion, deposition of silt, and recent land uses. Six concentrations of artifacts may be seen, some of which contain mid-19th Century items. The whole deposit and its components reflect a trash disposal pattern toward a watercourse, common in rural Western United States from the 19th to late 20th Centuries.

About 2,600 historic objects were recovered through excavations in 1983, in addition to a large collection previously made in 1976. Most specimens were fragmentary glass, ceramic, metal, and other materials but few retained identifying marks or characteristics. A small number of specific items may be dated to mid-19th Century and others reflect early 20th Century dates. Prestige items such as china from England and Asia characterize the earlier historic period while local and domestic sources for beverages, serving sets, hand tools, clothing, and building materials were common in the later occupations represented by the standing historic buildings. Since more fired or burned historical ob-

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jects were recovered from westernmost transects established for the 1983 project, additional testing may reveal the approximate location of the Tower House, burned in 1919, or may show its location is [REDACTED] construction destroyed remaining evidence. The historical archeological collection, although limited, are expectable classes of materials which include prestige items from England and China as well as American produced goods and a self-sufficiency in subsistence.

SHA-193/194

Recorded originally by Treganza in 1958, these sites are likely two exposures of one site [REDACTED] within a 180x35 meter area. A backhoe test for a proposed leach field showed a dark, sandy loam and midden soil to about .50 meter in depth but only sparse obsidian and chert flakes. It is likely that alluvium masks site extent and also that minor erosion channels have altered some cultural deposits. A footpath, three machine-scoured areas, and former use as pasture and orchard are other impacts. The 1865 gravesite of Levi Tower is [REDACTED] Chronological placement is ambiguous due to lack of diagnostic artifacts.

SHA-195

This large site (280 x 150 meters) is [REDACTED] and has been altered by grading and use as a material staging area during [REDACTED] However, a few lithic artifacts were noted in 1983 and shovel tests indicated a highly compacted gravelly soil containing obsidian debitage to a depth of 50 cms. The site is said to have been the location of burial for Wintu individuals early in the 20th Century and was the residence for a Wintu couple until about 1935 (communication, Bob Burns, Wintu Educational and Cultural Organization, 1983). Chronological placement is ambiguous due to lack of diagnostic artifacts.

SHA-196

This site, approximately 150 x 300 feet in size when originally recorded in 1958, may be buried beneath recent alluvium or removed by erosion near the [REDACTED] Even though dark soil and obsidian chips were observed when originally recorded, three shovel tests in 1983 did not reveal sub-surface or surficial cultural materials. Chronological placement is unknown due to lack of diagnostic artifacts.

SHA-479

Recorded originally by Treganza in 1958, this large site (250 x 100 meters) is likely a continuation of SHA-192, [REDACTED] The site includes a [REDACTED] The lower terrace has been cultivated in recent years but dark gray midden soils containing obsidian flakes may be seen. The upper terrace soils are lighter in color. A 60 meter long, dry-laid field stone wall is located in the southwestern portion of the site, on the upper terrace. The wall is 1.25 meters high, 20-25 cms

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wide and appears to have been a foundation wall for a large barn which stood at this spot from the 1850s to the 1920s. Similiar stone foundations, now covered by a 1930s frame shed, near [REDACTED] may also relate to the Levi Tower period.

Even though the margins of this site have been impacted by [REDACTED] power poles, fence lines, natural accumulation or erosion of stream terraces, and historic land uses for agriculture, recent tests indicated a depth of identifiable cultural deposit of at least a meter in the upper terrace. Artifacts recovered from site surfaces and auger tests include obsidian flakes, pestle, handstone, projectile points, and turn-of-the-century historical artifacts. Blackberries, thistles, seasonal grasses, and exotic fruit tree plantings obscure much of the site surface soils.

The sites listed below have not been re-recorded.

SHA-492

Recorded by Clewett and Cherry in 1970, and located [REDACTED] this small village site contains at least three house pits and a gray sandy midden deposit over a 400 square meter area. Unauthorized excavation pits have revealed fire-cracked rock, obsidian flakes, ground stone artifacts, burned animal bone, and a midden deposit about 50 cms. deep. It appears to be late prehistoric in time placement but this interpretation is provisional.

SHA-493

Recorded by Johnson in 1969, this probable village site of 2025 square meters is composed of midden about one meter deep containing fire-cracked rocks, ground stone tools, and chipped implements and debitage. It [REDACTED] and has been vandalized in several places. It is [REDACTED] It appears to be late prehistoric in time placement but this interpretation is provisional.

SHA-625

Recorded by Johnson in 1969, this small campsite of 200 square meters is characterized by dark gray sandy midden containing obsidian flakes or chips and formed tools such as scrapers. It is [REDACTED] It's depth is unknown but may not exceed 50 cms. It appears to be late prehistoric in time placement but this interpretation is provisional.

SHA 626

Recorded by Johnson in 1969, located [REDACTED] this village site covers a large area of at least 450 square meters. Several depressions (housepits?), obsidian flakes, and at least one milling stone are visable in the gray-brown midden which is only about 10 cms deep. It appears to be late prehistoric in time placement.

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* Additional Historical Archeological Resources:

Without a site number but near a rehabilitated 'tenent's house', the stone foundations of a mill and traceway built to take advantage of the stream flow of [REDACTED] are located. This is likely the sawmill built by Charles Camden in 1853 although historical information is very sparse. A sawmill structure was standing in 1907 but torn down soon after that date; archeological recording and research would likely add significant information.

Relationships Between Archeological Resources:

These ten aboriginal sites include a large habitation area with extensive cultural deposits (SHA 192 and 479), smaller habitation locations (SHA-492,493, and 626), and sites characterized by shallow cultural deposits, fewer surface artifacts, and greater evidence of impacts (SHA-196,195,193/194, and 625). These sites present a clustering of locations selected by inhabitants for living spots and cultural functions within the riparian and timbered environments of the area. It is unknown at this time if all or some of these sites were occupied simultaneously or if a relationship of main village/satellite village might exist in this grouping. The historical archeological materials relate to documented pioneer families of the area, their interaction with native Wintu, and the change in basic function of the 'Tower House' settlement from a transportation point, e.g. toll station and hostelry, to agricultural production and a local focus of social life. In addition, both types of archeological resources represent a relatively intact remnant of the clustering once extant within what is now [REDACTED]. Today, descendants of Wintu peoples maintain an interest in the preservation of archeological resources, some village or encampment placements, family names of former occupants, and conservation of the excavation collections.

- * The possible sawmill and traceway have not been formally recorded, do not have a site number, and are not plotted on the attached map depicting properties within the district. Therefore, the sawmill and traceway are not identified as contributing resources at this time.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☒ PREHISTORIC	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☒ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☒ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☒ RELIGION	
☒ 1400-1499	☒ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☒ CONSERVATION	☒ LAW	☒ SCIENCE	
☒ 1500-1599	☒ AGRICULTURE	☒ ECONOMICS	☒ LITERATURE	☒ SCULPTURE	
☒ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☒ EDUCATION	☒ MILITARY	☒ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☒ 1700-1799	☒ ART	☒ ENGINEERING	☒ MUSIC	☒ THEATER	
☒ 1800-1899	☒ COMMERCE	☒ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☒ PHILOSOPHY	☒ TRANSPORTATION	
☒ 1900-	☒ COMMUNICATIONS	☒ INDUSTRY	☒ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☒ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☒ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1300 BC-600 AD, 19th and early 20th Century BUILDER/ARCHITECT n/a

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

This District with its ten prehistoric sites and historical archeological resources is locally significant within the foothills of the [redacted] formia. The prehistoric sites, individually and collectively, contain potential and known data to address initial peopling of this area, adaptation to riparian and timbered environments, and intersite comparisons of material culture. Historical archeological resources relate to non-Indian occupation and environmental changes from the 1850s to mid-20th Century especially in terms of rural Anglo-American lifestyles as developments were made from mining economics to agricultural settlement.

Discussion:

In the northern Sacramento River Valley and nearby areas such as [redacted] early archeological studies centered on surveys and excavations related to dam construction. These projects provided a picture of late prehistoric settlement by aboriginal peoples associated with ethnographic groups such as the Wintu whose archeological antecedents were labelled 'Shasta Complex'. Subsequent work has shown that the Shasta Complex probably began as early as 700 AD and some researchers saw that time period as marking the entrance into California of Wintu groups from southwest Oregon. With the discovery of certain artifact types associated with the period 5600-3000 BC at the Squaw Creek Site, [redacted], significantly older human occupancy was documented for the upper Sacramento River valley.

The archeology of the [redacted] began with Treganza's 1958 survey prior to construction. Eventhough limited test excavations were carried out, Keith Johnson's 1969 and 1970 survey work and his partial excavation of SHA-177 more basic knowledge was added. Later, Johnson's work at SHA-192 began a focus of research on this specific cluster of sites. Only unreported amateur archeological investigations at sites within the [redacted] offered potential comparisons. Sundahl's recent re-analysis of the Shasta Complex led her to suggest that many artifacts from the [redacted] were more similiar to site collections toward the northwest (Trinity County), rather than those known from the Redding area of the Sacramento River Valley.

Baker's excavations at SHA-192 and re-recording of other sites provides both documentation of pre- Shasta Complex period habitation in the foothills and solid evidence of ancestral Wintu peoples within the upper reaches of [redacted]. Her excavated data and the potential for additional similiar data form one aspect of significance to this District.

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Sites SHA-193/194, 195, 196, 625, 626, and 493 represent resources likely to yield archeological information on the foothill expression of the Shasta Complex as the antecedent to historic Wintu bands and their occupancy. Eventhough these sites are small habitation/village or encampments and have not been tested, it is assumed each contains artifact assemblages, faunal and floral materials, perhaps structural features and other archeological resources useful for comparisons to each other, to excavated Shasta Complex materials from [REDACTED] at SHA-177, and Redding area sites. Specific comparisons would be in chipped and ground stone typological classes, percent occurrences of named projectile point types, utilized sources for obsidian and cherts, and the evidence of natural resources exploited. Relative and absolute dating methods may yield a seriation of sites and their respective assemblages within the Shasta Complex duration or may indicate an approximate contemporaneity of these sites. Seasonal procurement patterns may also be shown to have been a necessary adaptation throughout the sequence. Oak, manzanita, and other plant foods, migration routes of some mammals and fowl, and anadromous fish may be reflected in the archeological records of District sites.

Site SHA-192 contains extensive deposits relating to Shasta Complex/Wintu occupation but also seems to contain parallel evidence of much earlier aboriginal presence in the foothill zone. The depth of this site near Camden House is demonstrated by the 1983 work eventhough only small exposures were made in some units. The presence of certain projectile points, incised stones, beads made from stone, cobble tools, and grinding tools made for hard seed, not acorn, processing in the bottom levels of SHA-192 can be compared to assemblages from the Squaw Creek site as Baker has done. Site SHA-192 possesses a high potential for a fuller understanding of earliest human occupancy in the [REDACTED]. Changes from hunting and hard seed processing to a more varied subsistence pattern which included acorn processing may have signaled a change in ethnic and linguistic affiliation of early inhabitants. Site SHA-479 may also contain pre-Shasta Complex materials or may be only a single component expression of an expanding population.

The explanatory models of Kowta (1975), Johnson (1976), Frederickson (1974), and Sundahl (1982) may be tested by specific prehistoric data from both Shasta Complex and earlier assemblages from these sites. Newer model of population movements in and out of the foothill zone may be generated by future work in this District.

Site stratigraphy as described in Baker's 1983 report indicates that geomorphological characteristics of SHA-192 include evidence for past fluvial action contemporaneous with human occupation. Interaction of humans, natural flooding, and adjustments of living areas to fluvial events have been initially studied at SHA-192, a first attempt to do so within the foothill zone. Sites in this District contain the potential to generate paleogeomorphological and past hydrological information useful in these fields of study.

Historical archeological resources from this District add information undocumented from archival sources regarding daily life, style of living and possible ethnic

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variety to historic period inhabitants of the Tower/Camden House locality. Only minor excavations at [REDACTED] have been accomplished in historic properties. In the late 1970s, Department of Parks and Recreation (State of California) investigated archeological resources of Litsch merchantile firm, a major 19th Century supplier in the area. Recently, field class excavations supervised by Shasta College at [REDACTED], a 19th Century establishment of the town. Only brief information is available on either project, the nearest research effort to Tower House. From SHA-192, identifiable historical artifacts and materials can be used to trace cash or trade economic patterns from mining towns such as [REDACTED] and to measure the relative degree of localized self-sufficiency in each location. The residents and travellers in the Tower/Camden House hamlet relied on imported goods, American-produced materials including food-stuffs, and locally obtainable goods and services in a frontier setting. But social status, ethnic diversity, and ties to national economic trends of 'Victorian' and early 20th Century times were also present. Eventhough the historical archeological collections from SHA-192 and potentially from SHA-479 and other locations mentioned may be restricted to due project limitations, interdependence on supply points, imported and Eastern US goods, evidence of Native American and probably Chinese groups or individuals, and the operating social status differences can be interpreted.

Since the Wintu re-occupied at least one site after the turn of the century, historical material culture may relate to Wintu-Anglo relations and cultural change through the 19th and 20th Centuries. Descendents of Wintu peoples maintain an interest in preservation of archeological resources and some village/encampment names, other placenames, and family names of occupants are known. Modern Wintu interest in former village locations can be documented in the archeological resources of historic periods which may be significant to their research necessary for federal tribal recognition.

Although 24 of the 36 sites originally recorded prior to the [REDACTED] recent terrain surveys in the Recreation Area backcountry, Tower House [REDACTED] localities have resulted in 27 historic and prehistoric archeological sites being newly described. As remnant site groupings, these ten sites, six [REDACTED] and 12 recorded historic or prehistoric sites in the backcountry areas are constrastive distributions of site types and environmental settings which can yeild important data for understanding of prehistory and history in the southern Klamath Mountains of northcentral California.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheets

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 47 acres (archeological sites, only)

UTM REFERENCES

A
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A		N/A	

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A		N/A	

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Roger E. Kelly, Regional Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

NPS Western Region

DATE

July 1985 (rev.)

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue

TELEPHONE

(415) 556-6893/556-4165

CITY OR TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

California

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☐

NO ☐

NONE ☐

see letter dated 9/3/85

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ☐ National ☐ State ☒ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Edmund C. Beach

TITLE

Chief Historian National Park Service

DATE

9/16/85

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

James H. Stewart

DATE

11/4/85

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Baker, Suzanne and others

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